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# Egyptian DEITIES

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Plain end or Cork tip

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Makers of the Egyptian Cigarettes in the World

Russia had some hundred miles, and the Balkans had been overrun by the Central Powers.

"The overwhelming victories won by the valiant soldiers of Russia have struck terror into the hearts of our foes, and these, coupled with the immortal defense of Verdun by our intrepid French comrades, and the brave resistance of the Italians against overwhelming odds in the Southern Alps, have changed the whole complexion of the landscape."

"Now the combined offensive in the east and west has wrenched the initiative out of the hands of the enemy; never, I trust, to return to his grasp. The answer is, to return to his grasp. Now victory is beginning to flow in our direction."

"Why have our prospects improved?" The answer is, the equipment of our armies has improved enormously, and is continuing to improve.

Heavy Guns Rolling In.

"The British navy until recently has absorbed more than half the metal workers of this country. The task of building new ships and repairing the old ones for the gigantic navy and fitting and equipping them occupies the energies of a million men. Most of our new factories are now complete, most of the machinery has been set up. Hundreds of thousands of men and women, hitherto unaccus-

## Joffre Plan Unshaken By Verdun Pressure

Continued from page 1

The value of this change is shown in the successes of the last two days. In the north the British line is being pushed slowly toward the Bapaume plateau, and the angle of the Contalmaison wedge now begins at Oivillers instead of at La Boisselle.

"We are not only maintaining our pressure on the enemy, but have appreciably advanced our line at various points on the battle front," says the official statement issued at London to-day.

This change in tactics has been made possible largely through the capture of Contalmaison and the Mametz Wood—the most important work Haig's troops have accomplished since the beginning of their offensive. With these gains the British won an east and west line, from which the German positions can be assailed from the flank.

The strategy Haig is pursuing is similar to the French operations at Peronne. A wedge is driven into the German line and then extended until a line running due east has been captured. Then it becomes possible to attack the German positions on the north from the flank.

Thus the wedge is straightened and the line comes to have a front frontal attack to force a new wedge into the enemy's lines. So, gradually, with the loss of few men as compared to the frontal attack, the line is pushed forward slowly.

The bulletins issued by Paris to-night are remarkably brief. Apparently the usual period of consolidation has set in, and the heavy artillery again is being brought forward. Berlin announces the repulse of French attacks near Barleux. But Paris expects a new thrust at Peronne before long.

### Text of Official Reports on West Front Battle

London, July 13.—The British official statement issued to-night reads:

The artillery on both sides has been active throughout the day. As a result of sharp infantry fighting we are not only maintaining our pressure on the enemy, but have appreciably advanced our line at various points on the battle front.

In one sector of the front we captured some German howitzers, with a quantity of ammunition. These will be used against the enemy at a suitable opportunity.

### SAYS SEA FIGHT PROLONGED WAR

Dr. Aked Asserts It Ended Talk of Peace in Germany.

Stockholm, Sweden, July 21.—Regardless of the decision history will record as to the victor in the great North Sea naval fight of May 31 and June 1, the battle brought sudden strength to the so-called "War party" in Germany. All talk of Germany's being willing to end the war on a basis of the ante-bellum status quo ended.

This information is given by the Rev. Dr. Charles P. Aked, of San Francisco, an American delegate to the Neutral Conference for Continuation of the War, sitting in Stockholm, who was in Berlin on a mission of peace at the time of the North Sea fight. It is reported he was there by invitation of the German government.

Dr. Aked is said to have suggested to officials in Berlin that the neutral nations would not look with favor upon German retention of any of Belgium and to have received the answer:

### GERMANS SENT EAST FROM WESTERN FRONT

Petrograd, July 13.—The campaign in the southwest appears to be awaiting a decision in the struggle before Kovel. Both sides are throwing more troops into this section.

Already there is said to have been noted the presence there of the 10th Prussian Corps, from Rheims, and the 5th Bavarian, from Arras, both newly brought up.

## TEUTONS CHECK RUSSIAN DRIVE AT THE STOKHOD

### Large Reinforcements Are Brought Up in Effort to Save Kovel.

### AUSTRIANS BATTLE ASTRIDE SARNY LINE

### German Troops Now Fighting Along Lower Stripa, in Galicia.

[By Cable to the Tribune.]

London, July 13.—The Russians, hurling men and shells at the positions defending Kovel, have not yet succeeded in forcing a breach in the line on the Stokhod. The Teutons have brought up large reinforcements in the effort to save the city, for its loss means the regrouping of the Austrian and German fronts on a very long line.

"On the Stokhod, astride the Kovel-Sarny railroad," says the Austrian official statement to-night, "we repulsed Russian attacks."

The Char's troops are pushing toward Kovel both from the east, along the Kovel-Sarny road, and from the south-east, along the line that runs to Rovno. With their front forced forward to within striking distance of Kovel from the south, the main effort is now being made along the Sarny road, along which the Russian army can be maneuvered for a further thrust westward. The furious fighting for the Stokhod bridgehead is unabated. Petrograd does not expect an advance until the Russian guns have been brought up.

Meanwhile, along the lower Stripa, in Galicia, another fierce battle has developed. German troops are now fighting here, the German official bulletin reveals. These have succeeded in an encircling movement, Berlin claims, in driving the Russians back.

### Petrograd Tells of Counter Attacks.

Petrograd, however, tells of "energetic counter attacks" by the enemy, in which 2,000 prisoners were taken. Vienna records Russian attacks "with strong forces" around Buczacz and admits the enemy penetrated the Austrian line at some points, but declares he was repulsed.

The recovery of the Russian armies since their defeats of last year and the apparently inexhaustible supplies of guns and ammunition with which they are provided continue to be a source of wonder to military writers. At least six great armies are engaged against the Austrians and Germans on Russia's western front. All of them are using great quantities of ammunition, even those not definitely on the offensive.

The capture of more than 2,000 prisoners by the Russians in desperate fighting to the west of the lower Stripa, in Galicia, is announced by the Russian War Office in to-day's official statement, which says:

"On the Dvina, above and below Friedland, the enemy carried out successful reconnaissances."

"On the Stokhod there has been an artillery duel. Some squadrons of enemy aircraft flew behind our lines, dropping bombs and firing machine guns."

### Desperate Fighting in Galicia.

"In Galicia, in the region west of the lower Stripa, desperate fighting has occurred. In many places, the enemy launching energetic counter attacks. We took more than 2,000 men prisoners and captured a gun and some machine guns."

Vienna, July 13.—The official statement from general headquarters to-day reads:

"West and northwest of Buczacz the enemy again attacked General von Bothmer's allied armies with strong forces. While part of the attacking columns collapsed before our obstacles, other parts succeeded in penetrating a section of our position, but they were speedily ejected by a swift counter attack. We took many prisoners."

"On the Stokhod, astride the Kovel-Sarny Railroad, we repulsed Russian attacks."

Belin, July 13.—The German official statement to-day says:

"Army group of General von Bothmer's German troops by an encircling counter attack carried out near and to the north of Olesza, to the northwest of Buczacz, drove back the Russian troops which had pushed forward, and more than 400 prisoners were taken."

### NEWARK HOPES GONE; CHILDREN MISS CIRCUS

### Why Can't Paralysis Come in School Time, They Wall.

Newark is a city of blasted hopes and of bitterness to-day. The circus has come to town, but the tinsel has lost its shine, and the "jollyfants" trumpet in vain for peanuts.

Because of the present scourge of infantile paralysis, Chief of Police Long has issued an order that no one under sixteen years old shall pass through the canvas flaps into the sawdust heaven. A special force of police will thwart the infant anarchists who desire to defy the law. The chosen people are cast out of Israel. Every body knows the measure is necessary, but the freaks of Barnum & Bailey are sad, and the clowns have wept their smirks away. A circus without a child is worse than a frankfurter without mustard or home without a mother.

At Newark, infantile paralysis happens in school time instead of on circus days, the youngsters want to know.

### HEAR DEUTSCHLAND CARRIED DIAMONDS

London, July 13.—It has been learned from a reliable source, says Reuters' Amsterdam correspondent in a dispatch to-day, that the principal object of the voyage of the German commercial submarine Deutschland to the United States was to carry a consignment of diamonds it had hitherto been impossible to export.

## GERMANS AT JUTLAND LOST 2 DREADNOUGHTS

Washington, July 13.—An Admiralty cable message to the British Embassy here says positive proof has been found that the two great German dreadnoughts Kaiser and Kronprinz were sunk by torpedoes during the battle of Jutland, and that they now have been added to the official British list of German ships destroyed.

The Kaiser was of 24,700 tons displacement and carried ten 12-inch .50 calibre guns. The Kronprinz carried ten 12-inch .45 calibre guns. She displaced 25,575 tons.

## 4 WARSHIPS IN WAIT FOR DEUTSCHLAND

### British and French Cruisers Lined Up Off the Capes.

Norfolk, Va., July 13.—Incoming steamers to-night reported that four Allied warships are now standing off the Cape to prevent the departure of the undersea merchantman Deutschland. Two of the warships, recognized as British cruisers, are about fifteen miles off the coast. Toward the south, guarding the southern passage, is a third British warship. A French cruiser is patrolling about twenty-five miles out.

A report which navy yard officials will not discuss says that orders have been given for five torpedo boat destroyers to prepare for patrol duty in the event of the Deutschland's escape. It is said that the destroyer Beale will act as flagship of the patrol.

## WANTS TUG THAT MET DEUTSCHLAND RENAMED

### Thomas F. Timmins, Pro-Ally, Will Sue to Have Change Made.

Thomas F. Timmins, president of the Croton Water Company, 50 Pearl Street, has retained Chauncey Clark, of the admiralty firm of Burlingham, Montgomery & Beecher, 27 William Street, to take legal action against the Eastern Forwarding Company, of Baltimore, to compel it to change the name of its tugboat, Thomas F. Timmins.

The recovery of the tugboat was taken over by the Croton Water Company with the understanding it was to have a new name.

"We don't wish to be mixed up in any U-boat notoriety," said Mr. Timmins yesterday.

"It's a feeling I happen to be pro-Ally; therefore I don't want any boat with my name to go out helping German submarines."

## ZEPPELIN LINE TO U. S. PLANNED

Continued from page 1

for the Berlin Foreign Office were not delivered to Captain Koenig to-day, but it is understood that Dr. Albert brought some interesting documents in a portfolio and turned them over to Captain Koenig for safe return to Germany.

The departure of the Deutschland grew more uncertain than ever to-day. Paul Hilken said that Captain Koenig's clearance list as any other merchantman. But he also said that reporters would have a long stay if they waited for the submarine to go. He estimated it was two weeks, though he assigned no reason for that long stay.

Captain Koenig said his departure would be made soon; but he said, too, that he would slip out quietly, and even boasted that the newspapers would not discover his going until he had left.

"It is possible that an enemy submarine might be lying out there waiting for us," he said, "or might even get inside the Virginia Capes without being detected and listen for us to come out."

"Of course it is a chance. We must have luck with us. If the devil's hand is in it we may lose. The chance they have of getting us is the same as the chance you have in a lottery. I shall not announce my departure. No one will know when we go. We have to clear, but we will go very quietly, and we may stay a few days after we clear."

A big hydroaeroplane, practically completed, her wings ready to be adjusted, is behind barred doors on the pier of the Eastern Forwarding Company, alongside which the Deutschland is being loaded.

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## LORD LANSDOWNE DEFENDS SPEECH

### Declares He Gave the Government's Views on Irish Home Rule.

## ANSWERS REDMOND'S HEATED PROTESTS

### Marquis Asserts That He Consulted Asquith and Others Before Speaking.

London, July 13.—The Marquis of Lansdowne, replying in a written statement to-day to John Redmond's charge that his speech in the House of Lords on Tuesday was a declaration of war against Ireland, announced that the speech was made after consultation with Premier Asquith and other members of the government.

"In making my statement," the marquis writes, "as to the permanent character of certain provisions of the Home Rule bill I did not intend to go, and I do not consider that I did go, beyond the declaration made by the Minister in the House of Commons that the union of six counties with the rest of Ireland could only be brought about with, and could never be brought about without, the free will and consent of the excluded areas."

"My statement with regard to the government of Ireland during the interval which must elapse between the present moment and the passing of the bill was taken in the spirit of the government, and was made after consultation with the Prime Minister and others of my colleagues."

The Lord Lansdowne's speech on Tuesday declared that the amending bill would make structural alterations in the Home Rule act of 1914, while other provisions were merely temporary. This statement evoked a passionate protest from Mr. Redmond, who declared that it indicated a gross breach of faith and was a gross insult to Ireland. Mr. Redmond asserted that this speech he took as representing the attitude of the government toward Ireland, there is an end to all hopes of a settlement."

## \$390,000 AWARD FOR WILHELMINA'S CARGO

### Lord Mersey Rules Britain Must Pay for Foods for Hamburg.

London, July 13.—Viscount Mersey, arbitrator in the case of the American steamship, Wilhelmmina, which was seized and placed in the prize court on February 13, 1915, awarded \$390,000 (approximately \$390,000) to the W. L. Green Commission Company, of St. Louis, owners of the cargo, to-day.

This is virtually the entire amount claimed by the Green company. The government offered only \$33,142 and 12 shillings as compensation. Interest at the rate of 5 per cent also will be paid from September 13, 1915, to the date of payment of the award.

The government already has advanced \$21,200 on account. The cargo of the Wilhelmmina consisted of foodstuffs consigned to Hamburg.

Lord Mersey was selected as sole referee jointly by Walter H. Page, the American Ambassador, and Foreign Secretary Grey. Lord Mersey presided at the Titanic, Empress of Ireland and Lusitania inquiries.

## RUSSIANS WIN WEST OF ERZERUM LINE

### Counter Attacks of Turks Repulsed—Steamer Captured.

Petrograd, July 13.—The War Office to-day announced that the Russian army had won a successful offensive. The Turks vainly attempted to launch counter attacks.

"On Tuesday," the report says, "our torpedo craft in the western part of the Black Sea captured a Turkish steamer with a cargo of petroleum and barley and brought it to port. Other torpedo craft on Wednesday destroyed at the mouth of the River Mellen, west of Erzerum, another steamer in tow of two tugs."

## WOMAN "VORWAERTS" EDITOR IS ARRESTED

### Rosa Luxemburg Held—Workers Strike for Liebknecht.

Amsterdam, July 13.—Rosa Luxemburg, principal woman editor of the Berlin Socialist newspaper "Vorwaerts," was arrested at her home in Berlin on Monday last, according to the "Leipziger Volkszeitung." The reason has not been ascertained.

The Socialist newspaper "Tribune" asserts that 45,000 workmen employed in munitions factories and electrical works in Berlin and in an aerodrome at Johannisthal have gone on strike as a protest against the sentence imposed on Dr. Karl Liebknecht.

## DIES OF GRIEF AFTER FIANCÉE GOES TO BORDER

### Williamsburg Girl Told Friends Trooper Wouldn't Return.

Grief over the departure of her fiancé for the border with the Twenty-third Regiment is believed to have caused the death yesterday of Helen Haefter, nineteen years old, of 688 Wythe Avenue, Williamsburg. The girl was found dead lying on four chairs. A sudden attack of heart disease was the immediate cause.

Miss Haefter had planned to wed William Ritter, who lived in Lafayette Avenue, in October. After the departure of Ritter with the troops she became morose and told friends she believed that her fiancé would never return.

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NEW YORK.

## BLAST KILLS 5 IN BUTCHER SHOP

### Woman Customer Among Dead When Ammonia Tank Explodes.

## FIVE MORE BODIES MAY BE IN RUINS

### Building Wrecked—Many on Board Passing Trolley Cut by Flying Debris.

Five bodies have been recovered from the wreckage of the four story building at Sumner Avenue and Macon Street, Brooklyn, which was destroyed yesterday by the explosion of an ammonia tank used for refrigerating purposes. Five more are believed to be buried in the debris.

Two of the five known dead were women. One was a customer and the other cashier in the butcher shop run by Martin Schmidt. The first was Miss Annie Byrnes, who lived at Halsey Street and Sumner Avenue. The cashier was Miss Lily Stall, twenty-three, who lived at 47 Elder Street. Schmidt, his nephew, Broder Thompson, and Charles Johnson, an employee, also lost their lives.

The explosion, the exact cause of which could be only guessed at last night, occurred in the middle of the morning. A trolley car full of passengers had stopped in front of the building and many of the occupants were severely hurt. Passersby also were hurt.

The search for the bodies was carried on under a broiling hot sun by hundreds of firemen, policemen and employees of the Highway Department of Brooklyn. It continued through the afternoon and night. The quest for the bodies still believed to be under the debris will go on to-day.

Customer in a Hurry.

The explosion occurred about 10:15. Three minutes earlier, little Margaret Heh, whose home is across the way, left the store with a purchase for her mother. At that time Miss Stahl was in her little office, working over the books. Schmidt and Thompson were waiting on Miss Byrnes, who was in a hurry. Johnson, the delivery man, was nearest to the refrigerator.

The little girl ran to her mother, who was standing in the doorway of her home at 320 Macon Street. A Sumner Avenue car stopped at the far corner. It had just started again when, as though the scene were being staged for a moving picture, there was a roar, the roof of the four-story building flew into the air as if made of straw, the walls settled partly in and partly spilled into the street, the car came to a grinding halt and the screams of the fifty men and women in it merged into a great, hysterical shout. The dust clouds for a moment hid the debris. The air became unbearable with the stifling ammonia fumes. Children were hurled into the air and the street dodged into tenebrous halls.

Fireman Alfred Kelly, of Engine Company 246, had just turned the corner a block away. He ran to the nearest fire box. Almost at the same time several men, realizing the danger of the occupants of the street car, rushed over and pushed it out of the wreckage of the ammonia fumes. At the windows were hundreds of spectators, but they were driven back by the stifling odor.

B. R. T. Aids Clean-up.

Following quickly came Hook and Ladder Companies 111 and 122 and Engine Companies 214, 217, 235 and 234. The firemen pitched off their coats and shirts because of the great heat. Women rushed up in great numbers and searched the crowd for their friends. The police reserves, under Inspector Farrell, reported from the empty, of dwellers.

Quickly the bodies were rushed from the sight of the morbid crowd. The rain came down in great sheets, but the curiosity of the bystanders was unquenchable.

Night came and the rescuers were still digging. Powerful acetylene lamps lighted the wreckage. Inspector Farrell and Fire Chief Lilly found a little time to speculate on the exact cause of the tragedy. They learned that the tank had a pressure of 700 pounds, that it contained twelve pounds of liquid ammonia and that the building had been leased to Schmidt by S. I. Wiley, of Flatbush. They also learned that Mrs. Schmidt had been in Richmond Hill visiting relatives, and that the three floors over the store had been empty of dwellers.

## Gates Avenue Station. At the same time Borough President Pounds telephoned to Thomas Lineburgh, Superintendent of Highways of Brooklyn, and Mr. Lineburgh ordered out his men immediately and arranged to have the debris carted away to the debris.

The transit company responded with half a dozen flat cars. Fire Commissioner Adamson ordered the efforts of the 500 men working at the debris to be concentrated on the part of the wreckage sustained by the wall of the adjoining building.

"It is just possible that a hollow has formed there," he shouted to Mr. Lineburgh. "They may be buried alive."

Through the crowd flashed the words "buried alive." The firemen frantically pulled away the great beams that had been chopped in half. They came across the skeleton of an iron tank, twisted, the cover shot out. The ammonia fumes drove them away. They came up to the street surface, gasping. A relief squad was sent down, and that too, clamored for fresh air in a few moments.

A detachment of helmeted firemen rushed into the clear space and dug with their fingers. Finally, after an hour of punishing work, one of them staggered up a ladder, motioned for his helmet to be removed, and weakly announced that he had seen three bodies.

Blown Through Car Window.

Meanwhile the highway superintendent's men were loading the flat cars. The huge mound of brick, beams, plaster and iron diminished slowly. The spectators turned their attention to the occupants of the street car for a few minutes. S. Gerber, thirty-five years old, of 60 Sumner Avenue, said he had been blown through a window.

"I was standing in the car as we came to the corner," he said. "I heard a terrific roar. The next I knew some people were picking me up on the other side of the street."

Amphibians from the Bushwick and Swedish Hospitals were sent to the scene of the disaster. Miss Juanita Seebert, of 274 Macdonough Street, a school teacher, was mangled for cuts and went home. O. H. Tame, of 42 Livingston Street; Miss Irene Bauman, Miss Ida Unger, of 22 Elly Street; Joseph Pernice and Peter J. Gillen, fireman attached to Engine Company 175, were also treated. Gillen remained on duty.

The Rev. Father Moran and the Rev. Fathers J. J. Wood and Charles Malloy, from the Church of Our Lady of Victory, in Throop Avenue, were waiting near by. Chaplain Harry Handel, of the Fire Department, reached under his presidency a year ago, and said that organization will demand the same freedom of action for itself as granted to Prince von Wedel's body.

## Declares Campaign "Proper."

The article declares that the campaign proposed is "a proper and indispensable means for the rapid and victorious ending of the war."

The "Kreuz Zeitung," which is increasingly active in the propaganda of this sort, publishes an article which is plainly not only an editorial statement of the paper's views, but must be taken as a manifesto of the Conservative party.

The article demands "that the German government, in respect to the war of submarines against commerce, make use of the freedom of the decision which it reserved for itself in the case of May 4, and which has actually been conceded in a manner which amounts to a direct insult by America's answer and by our enemies abrogating the Declaration of London."

## Demand Freedom of Action.

Professor Dietrich Schaefer, of Berlin University, also gives notice in the press, with reference to "the German National Committee," recently organized under the presidency of Prince von Wedel, that "the independent committee for a German peace" was organized under its presidency a year ago, and that this organization will demand the same freedom of action for itself as granted to Prince von Wedel's body.

Professor Schaefer was the author of a petition circulated extensively, until its circulation was forbidden, at the time of the last submarine crisis, calling upon the government for unrestricted action for the U-boats.

## ORPET'S LAWYERS END PLEAS TO-DAY

### State to Punish All Who Refused to Testify.

Waukegan, Ill., July 13.—The last word in defense of William Orpet, on trial for the murder of Marian Lambert, will have been said to-morrow, when James H. Wilkerson, chief counsel for the accused man, finishes the argument which he began to-day.

Mr. Wilkerson has confined his presentation to a review of Orpet's acts just preceding and following the death of Miss Lambert. The closing argument of the state remains to be made, and with this address six lawyers in all will have been heard.

A grand jury summons was served to-day on Mrs. Edwin Taylor, at whose house, in Madison, Wis., Orpet boarded. She had declined to testify as to whether Orpet's bed had been slept in on the night of the day of the girl's death by poison, which formed a part of the defendant's alibi. The summons to-day is said to be part of a plan of State's Attorney to punish those who have refused to testify, as well as others who are accused of activity in influencing witnesses.

## Interned Teutons Revolt.

St. John, N. B., July 13.—German and Austrian citizens, who had been sent into the coal mines at Minto, rebelled, it was learned to-day, and caused serious disturbances. Troops were sent to suppress the disorders. Six alleged ringleaders of the revolt, were ordered confined to the internment camp at Amherst, N. S.

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